NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIEIOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing im nat news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if need, will be liberally paid for. any Our Formon Cos

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place,-Italian Opera-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- LEAR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- SCHOOL FOR SCAN WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Barre IN THE WOOD-LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, Broadway, -TIGHT ROPE NEW HOWERY THEATRE. Bowery .- DICK TURPER IN

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-BEN LIEL-INVISIBLE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway .-- PAU

BRYANDS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broat, Ethiorian Songs, Bullysques, Dances, &c. - Do WOOD S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-ETRIOPIAN

THE NEW IDEA. 486 Broadway .- Songs. BURLESQUE BALLETS, &C .- VOL AU VENT -- SOUTHERN REPUGES. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermioria: New York, Sunday, May 17, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

According to information from rebel source General Grant is actively employed in Mississippi. The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th publishes despatches from Jackson. Miss., stating that one

e rith inst., at twelve o'clock; that he was fortifying at Rocky Spring and Western Spring; that General Osterhaus is at Cayuga with one hundred and fifty cavalry and six or seven regiments of infantry, and that our forces were being reinforced at Willow Spring and Rocky Spring from the river.

The same journal of a day later, Friday the 15th, says hat fighting was then going on in Mississippi. Grant with one thousand men had advanced to Raymond, where General Gregg had a force of nfantry and a few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and at one P.M. the battle opened heavily. Reinforcements were then arriving so rapidly to support the Union troops that the rebels fell back through Raymond, making a stand at Mississippi Spring, where they hood of Jackson was continuous throughout the day. Raymond is a small post village, capital of Hinds county, sixteen miles Southwest of Jackson, and connected with the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad by a branch line eight miles long, running due south. The excellent map of the entire locality of Gen. Grant's present and prospective operations, which we give to day, shows all the prominent places mentioned in the above despatches. The rebel accounts also state that our fleet above Vicksburg is rapidly increasing. They report everything quiet in front of Chattanooga, and announce the arrival of the heavy baggage and tents of the Union army to the rear of Nashville.

With reference to movements at Charleston, th Richmond papers have dates to the 12th instant. and they stated that our forces are building forpridable batteries on Folly Island bearing upon Marris Island, and that we were busily engaged fortifying ourselves on 'Seabrook's Island. The blockade runner Britain, from Nassau, with merchandise, has entered Charleston harbor in safety. The steamers Bashaw and Pet, from the same port, also arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday.

No new movements are transpiring in General Hooker's army. Everything is perfectly still there. Rumor was busy in Washington yesterday with stories of changes in the command of the army and revolutions in the Cabinet; but there does not appear, up to this time at least, to be any foundation for them.

The cavalry arm of the service appears to be i the ascendant just now. A despatch received from the commandant of the Tennessee division of the Mississippi squadon-S. L. Phelps-yesterday, states that Colonel Breckinridge, of the First West Tennessee cavalry, with fifty-five men, dashed across the country from the Tennessee river to Linden, on the 13th inst., and surprised a retel force more than twice his number, capturing Lient Colonel Frierson, a captain, one surgeon, four lieutements, thirty rebel soldiers, ten conscripts, fifty horses, two army wagons, arms, &c. The Court House, which was the rebel depot, was burned, with a quantity of army supplies. The troops, with their prisoners, returned on board the gunboats. The latter will be se. t to Cairo.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated vester. day, says that the steamers S. R. Spaulding, Georgia and Belvidere arrived from City Point with

about 3,000 exchanged prisoners, including Gene ral Hays and several other officers. About 4,000 other prisoners were expected to arrive within twenty-four hours. This would clean out all of our men and officers in Richmond.

The United States steam transport Albany Captain Lewis, from Newbern, N. C., on the 13th inst., arrived here yesterday, and reports that nothing of importance is transpiring there.

An indignation meeting to protest against condemnation and sentence of Mr. Vallandigham was held at Albany yesterday. Some very strong speeches were made, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as an unwarrantable assumption of military power. Governor Seymour sent a letter to the meeting characterizing the arrest as "an act which has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and our homes, and which bears upon its front conscious violation of law and justice." An attempt was made by some lisorderly returned soldiers to interrupt the pro seedings, and some turbulent scenes ensu time, but the police put down the disturbance and he meeting ended peaceably.

A correspondent at Matamores, under date of April 28, says: -Several vessels, too loyal to fly the British flag for the purpose of trade, have left this anchorage without clearances from the Mexican authorities, as it was understood the schooner General E. C. Pinckney and West Florida wer fitting out in Brazos as privateers, and were only waiting for crews to make their appearance. Do not send us any more blockaders they only protect the trade with the rebels. through mismanagement and inefficiency. General Magruder has been in Brownsville some weeks The citizens gave him a splendid ball, costing three thousand dollars. The General and staff were daily expected at the mouth of the river to visit one of her Britannic Majesty's vessels. The sloop Lapwing, seized by the rebel authorities, was from New York, with a valuable cargo. She wa taken on the bar, and discharged in the river, on

MISCRLLANEOUS NEWS

The ship Hotspur, Captain Bennett, from Chi for New York, with over half a million pou tea and other valuable cargo on board, was totally lost on the 19th of February on Paracel Shoal. private letter from Captain James Pedersen, date aigon, March 6, says that the first mate, B. F. Sayward, Sidney Crocker, of Brooklyn, and five of six of the crew, were known to be saved. Two poats containing Captain Bennett, the se mate, Mrs. Eastlack and son, of Philadelphia, Mrs Dr. Abbe and two children and eighteen of the crew had not been heard from, and some feare

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday. The news she brings is not of great importance, though possessing con siderable general interest. The war between Salvador and Guatemala had been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of a counter revolut Guatemala. Salvador had declared for non intercourse with her antagonist. The news from

Nicaragua is very interesting.

The British steamship Corsica, Captain Le Mei surier, from Havanah 9th via Nassau 12th inst arrived at this port at an early hour this morning The Board of Excise will organize for the cu rent year and hold its first session on Tuesday, . All

ary blanks and information may be obtained

on appointed by the President inquire into the operations of the Army of the Ohio, in Tennessee and Kentucky, has closed its proceedings at Cincinnati, after a session of ove ve months. The pile of manuscript testimon which accumulated during this investigation over two feet in height, all of which has been se to the President to read over carefully, in order to enable him to give his decision. It required twen-ty-seven pages of cap paper to write the answer of one of the wit iesses to a simple question.

On the 4th of June five thousand bales of cotton which had been abandoned by the frightened spe

culators at Memphis, will be sold by the gover ment at auction. Three Governors and three distinct sets of State

officers will be elected on the 28th inst. in what the Commonwealth of Virginia. The new State which has been clipped from the proportions of the Old Dominion, as a punishment for her rebel-lious practices, comes into the Union on an equal footing with the elder sisters, on the 19th of June next; and as a preparatory act she will choose her State officers on the fourth Thursday of May. She has already an unconditional Union ticket in the field for State officers. The loyal citizens of the Eastern shore have also brought forward a ticket for the government of the old State, which will be voted for in the counties of Alexandria, Norfolk, Nansemond, Accomac, Northampton and Princess Ann. The centre and southern portions of the State, which are yet under the dominion of Jeff. Davis, will likewise hold their canvass at the same time, and elect their own Governor, to succeed John Letcher, the present unworthy incumbent of the executive chair. The old "Mother of Presidents" has sadly degenerated.

Brigadier General Jim Lane is organizing an other regiment of runaway slaves in Leavenworth,

The people of Phipsburg, Maine, have voted to pay every man who may be drafted in that town the sum of three hundred dollars, to enable him to procure a substitute. The Wide Awake club which was organized there in 1860 on a war foot.

From no part of the country can we hear that the fruit trees have been in the least affected by either frost or blasting winds. The prospect for a

Cotton was quite dull on Saturday. Flour, wheat, ou rate sales of provisions, hope, fish and sugars were re ported, without any remarkable alteration in prices. Me lasses was more sought after. Hay was in better re quest and advancing. Tallow was selling freely. Whis ed for. Wool, leather and tobacco were quiet. No very important movements were reported in other articles. There was decidedly more activity and framess in the

fifty or sixty specimens of bress and copper cent tokens that are now circulating so extensively in this city and its environs. And this number is but a small proportion of the varieties that bave come out within the last few months. They are principally of a size approximating to that of the nickel cent, though some few of them approach nearer to the size of the 1' copper cent. One set of the coins is stamped as Knickerbocker currency, another as tradesmen's currency: but the whole genus is popularly known as copperhead currency. The city is flooded with it, and, as at first, as no one thought of refusing it in change, of course the lesuers of it were realizing immense profits. At first it was sold at ninety-five cents for the hundred; but there has been such a rush

into the business that it is now selling at from thirty-five to forty cents for the hundred Some of these sets are stamped with the names and places of business of those usuing them; but, as that involves the idea of ultimate re demption, the largest proportion of them are issued without such mode of identification Consequently there will be no redemption of them, and as they are now pretty generally refused by the community the ho them will, of course, be the sole losers. Still as there will be no accumulation of such treas ures, the losses to individuals will be so slight that they will have been more than compensat ed by the facilities afforded to business by the flood of copporhead currency.

The government loses a large amount of revenue by the inability of the Mint at Phila delphia to furnish the small coin in the requidelphia to turnish the weekly issue does no 890 per day. We do not know what difficulties stand in the way of a much larger from the Mint; but we think it quite I that our private mints here do a far ess. The regular nickel cents are selling at a premium of from twelve to sighteen per ent, or were before the bogus currency came so plenty. And, when it is known that for every dollar's worth of the raw material the government receives \$2 40, it does app he Mint officials might put on more st supply the country with small change, and the government with revenue in the way of coinage profits. The government should certainly be able, in this and all other matters, to keep ab of the copperheads.

The War in the Southwest-Go Grant's Movement Against Vicksb Now that all is quiet again on the Rapps hannock, and on the Richmond penissula, an-on the Blackwater, and in North Carolins uth Carolina and Georgia, and in Tenn Kentucky and Missouri, the advance of Gener Grant's army through the interior of Mississipp for the rear of Vicksburg, becomes the par

ount and absorbing topic of the day.

Our latest authentic information from Genera Grant's army direct is his own despatch of the 8th inst., to the effect that, since the battle of Port Gibson, he had had no engagement with the enemy; that he was satisfied with the appearance of things in his vicinity, and that the rebels had undoubtedly evacuated Port Hudson, excepting a small garrison and their heavy artillery. A despatch from Cairo, dated May 14, says, further, that General Grant will en-deavor to cut the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson, and that a battle was expected in the vicinity of Black river bridge-a point nearly midway between the two cities. further appears that our troops, all the way from Memphis down to Young's Point (near Vicksburg; were moving to reinforce General Grant.

From rebel sources we have information from Jackson down to May 11, from which it appears that a thousand of Gen. Grant's cavalry had entered and burned Crystal Springs, on the New Orleans Railroad: that he was fortify ing at Rocky Spring and Western Spring; that he was receiving reinforcements; that Gen Osterhaus, with a strong detachment of infantry and cavalry, was at Cayuga; that Gen. Grant will probably advance eastward, and not direct to Vicksburg), that he direct to Vicksburg), that he direct to Vicksburg), that he direct to Vicksburg is the vicksburg of the vicksburg is the vicksburg of the vicksburg of the vicksburg is the vicksburg of the vi

Mississippi Springs on Thursday last, after a very severe fight; and that the Union fleet above the city was increasing.

From all these facts we conclude that, strong

ly posting the main body of his army, Gen Grant had paused in his advance, and while country around him; that the most of the rebel forces of Port Hudson had moved, or wer moving, around by railroad to reinforce Gen. Pemberton, and that the Union cavalry raid upon the New Orleans road was a movemen to cut them off, and all other reinfor and supplies from that direction; that Ger Grant was probably aiming for Jackson, which is the base of supplies of Vicksburg and the capital of Mississippi; and that, from the concentration of Admiral Porter's fleet, meantime above Vicksburg, it was not intended that Pemberton should have the privilege of leaving that place without troops while attending to our army in the interior. A trick of this sort, with Porter's fleet in his front, will hardly be attempted, and thus a powerful co-opera tive movement on the water in front is secured in connection with our land operations in the rear of Vicksburg.

Thus at length the combinations of Grant and Porter against that rebel stronghold are assuming a very encouraging shape. We were somewhat apprehensive that, without a sufficiently careful consideration of the probable strength of the enemy at Vicksburg and Jackson, Gene ral Grant would push forward and bring them out, only to find that, hurrying up their armier from Port Hudson and Mobile, the rebels could confront him with a force largely superior in numbers to his own. These rebel telegraphic de spatches to Richmond, however, satisfy us that General Grant, while gathering up his reserves is carefully feeling his way, and seriously crippling the enemy withal, in breaking their com munications. This plan of operations looks well. The rebel army at Vicksburg, having been completely cut off from its main sources of supplies west of the Mississippi, cannot pos sibly remain behind its intrenchments with its eastern railway communications destroyed. Colonel Grierson's cavalry raid had already broken up very seriously those commun with Northern Mississippi; and now, as it ap pears, General Grant has been actively attend ing to the great New Orleans road, which runs to the southern extremity of the State from Jackson. While doing this he is also strength ening his position against a possible sortic of the enemy, and is strengthening his army for an advance by reinforcements. He is thus evidently the master of the situation.

We presume that if the rebel forces, excep the artillerists of Port Hudson, bave left the place, it will be taken care of, without loss of time, by the forces of General Banks at Baton Rouge, some thirty or forty miles below. Five hundred artillerists may be sufficient to work the batteries against our gunboats; but five thousand infantry, in a movement from the rear, would soon dispose of forts, batteries, artillerists and artillery.

We hope that our next news from the South west will announce the occupation of Port Hudson by our forces and the capture of a valuable lot of heavy cannon. Thus the work of reducing Vicksburg will be considerably simplified, in bringing, by way of the river, the forces of General Banks and Admiral Farragut from below Port Hudson into direct communication

with those of Goneral Grant and Porter. As it stands, the Vicksburg campaign is progressing encouragingly, and with every promise of an early and complete success.

The Pen and the Sword-Perils of New

paper War Correspondents.

The post of war correspondent to the newspapers has become rather a ticklish one of late. Not only have persons oc cupying that position to face all the battle field and ocean, but dangers still more serious, from which the soldier and sailor are exempt. Last week four correspond belonging to different journals fell into the ands of the rebels in attempting to run past the Vicksburg batteries in a barge, and bave not as yet been paroled. The HERALD corre spondents have been particularly unfortunate Mr. Pinley Anderson, who was captured on the Queen of the West, is still in prison at Alexandria, La., awaiting his trial as a spy, being the fifth newspaper man now in captivity Some three weeks ago Mr. J. H. Vosburgh whose interesting account of matters in Rich mond we published a few days ago was taken prisoner on the Rappahannock. During Banks campaign Mr. Goe. W. Clarke, another of our ondents, fell into the hands of the ster; but, having had Sto wall Jackson for his captor, was politely treate by him, and after a short retention rel se risks are scarcely to be avoided when correspondent has a proper understanding of his duty. It is his business to be where he can see most; and it is an evidence of the superio energy and spirit of the Hanana correspondents that these accidents should so frequently be fall them.

There are, however, other annoy dangers to which they are subject, which, if our own generals understood their duty as well as they do, might very well be spared them. Of these the arrest, trial and expulsion from the federal lines of our correspondent, Mr. Thomas W. Knox, by General Sherman, and the equally harsh treatment of Mr. Denyse, another of our attaches, by General Hooker, are notable examples. It is a bad sign when generals exhibit this excessive sensitiveness to criticism. There has not been an instance yet where stringen paper correspondents that any considerable success has attended the military efforts of those enforcing them. Sherman began an independent command with a failure, and has just consummated another. Hooker no sooner ered upon his recent unfortunate campaign than he issued an order increasing the restric tions against the press. When, in addition to such risks, it is taken into consideration that our correspondents are constantly braving death in the field and on the sec it will be admitted that their is anything but an enviable one. to be cashiered or put to hard labor by our own generals, to be tried and hung as sp rebels, or to encounter the dangers without re-ceiving any of the rewards or the honors of the soldier, they exhibit an amount of spirit and nerve which, perhaps, no other class of men are canable of

It is fortunate that, whilst some of our Union generals manifest such dread of newspaper cor espondents, there are others who appreciate Thus, when a Western general thought proper to prohibit the circulation of a Chicago paper in the army at Memphis—and if any papers in the United States deserve suppression it is the Chicago papers, for they lie with a forty horse power of impudence—General U. S. Grant rescinded the order and caused the general in question to issue a countermand. peral Grant is not afraid of newspaper criticism. Another reason why generals are averse to the presence of correspondents with their armies is that members of their staff engaged in speculations find them very much the way, and that some rival jourire to get rid of wholesome compe tition and stories with two sides. What an exensive business is being done in clandestine cotton will seen be brought to Hight by the in-

The first general who introduced the system prohibiting the presence of correspondents dered away all the reporters from Corinth; and the public, perhaps, would not have known till this day of the evacuation of that stronghold being permitted without a battle but for the at of one or two of the gent'e nen of the press disobeying the arbitrary order. When General Halleck assumed the position of General-is-Chief at Washington he attempted to play the same role; but the good the President put a stop to it. There never was any trouble with Banks, Burnside, Mc-Ciellan, McClernand, Rosecrans, Hunter, Buter or Dix. It is the weakest men who generally play the tyrant. Able generals have con in the justice of the press. Where would be their reputations without the aid of the newspaper correspondents. They are the historians as well as the critics of their deeds.

THE HERALD'S ADVERTISEMENTS AND THE Evoluse Parss.—The London Review for April has devoted a portion of its attention to an advertising feature of the New York HERALD in an article under the title of "Astrology in America," in which it gives a European fame to some fifteen women who avail themselves of these columns to make their business known to

We have no doubt that the advertising colomns of the HERALD provide a most interandy for our friends across the water. They furnish, indeed, a brief and condensed history of American life, and as such must be studied with advantage by foreigners like this London editor, thirsting for knowledge. If he would de-vote a little of his time to the other advertise ments in this paper, his scope of intelligence would be largely extended; for we hardly know of any subject upon which some information

There is a feature in our advertising system which, we believe, is not known on the other side of the Atlantic. Advertisements come to us from all parts of the country by telegraph and as soon as the line is laid under the oo doubt we shall do a good deal of advertising for ropean firms by submarine communication. We are as yet only in the swaddling clothes of journalism, as it were, compared to what we will be in time to come

The writer in the Review, however, is sadde xeroised about the morality of the class of advertisements in question, and this is the animus of the article:- He declares that their publication proves that the common school system of

America "has been, like very much else in the vain glorious and boastful republic, a dr failure;" and he continues: "The appear heathen superstition is permitted, and appears in the same columns which vaunt the perfections of America and rave at the effete despot

isms of Europe." We would remind the very indignant commentator of a few facts nearer home. When, some ten years ago, one of the first and most minent spiritual mediums from this country visited England she made a perfect furor there, and was waited upon by such mea as Lord Brougham, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Robert Owen and a large number of representatives from the leading nobility and educated classes of that country. The "heathen superstition" took there like wildfire. While the Countess of Blessington was in her heyday, it is well known that her residence at Knightsbridge was remarkable for frequent scances of mesmerists and necromancers and spiritualists, and that such men as Count D'Orsay, Louis Napoleon and many of the leading journalists and savant of London were countant visitors there. Amon the paraphernalia employed was a crystal globe or some such thing, which was supposed to up the forms of the dead and reveal the se futurity. The "heathen superstition" was shionable in England in those days, and ruled in the salons, just as it now prevails universally out the rural and manufacturing dis tricts, leading, in many cases, to foul murd

If the British editor will turn his eyes to wards the most highly civilised city in the world—Paris—he will find in some quar of female fortunetellers, spiritualists, mesmersts, &c., inhabiting almost every honsulted repeatedly by the most fa ladies of the city, and even of the court. So, it appears, that the "superstitien" which the n school system does not suppress in America, according to this writer, put down by any agency brought to bear upon it in enlightened Europe.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.—Hr. John J. Boyd, one of the oldest shipping merchants in this city, died yesterday morning in the 74th year of his age. He was the senior partner of the old firm of Boyd & Bincken, and

employed are working with a will, and much of that already been removed from the city limit Monday eyening the meteopolis will undoubtedly condition fit for civilized human beings to live in.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLUMNIA COLLEGE LAW SO

The Street Cleaning Contract.

The racing campaign of the North commences next week, as on Wednesday next the spring meeting of the Jamesburg Association begins. There are already five Jamesburg Association begins. There are already five sweepstakes open, with liberal purses added, for two and three year olds and all aged horses, and for all of these there are likely to be good entries. But the crack meeting of the season will undoubtedly be at Paterson, N. J., distant about sixteen miles from this city. At this meeting there are three races fixed for the first day, which is the 26th inst. The first is a sweepstakes premium of \$300 for three year olds, \$100 entrance and \$50 forfeit, mile heats, and this closed with eight entries.

Personnal Instelligence.
rage is announced of the Duke of Chartres,
of the Duke of Orleans, with the Princess
and Adolaide of Orleans, daughter of the
announced position of the Chartres,
announced to the Chartr

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Activity of Blockade Runners to and

THE LAST HOURS OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

A Southern View of the So

the Northern Forces, ko., &c.,

Affairs at Charleston-Activity of the

The Richmond Enquirer of May 14 is received, aining dates from Charteston to May 12. The enemy is showing unusual activity. He has

Witamigrow, N. C., May 14, 1862. ps Bashaw and Pot arrived here this most

le was struck by the ti

The Summer Campaign of the Northern